

IN THE UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT

FOR THE DISTRICT OF OREGON

In re:

Case No. 22-31915-dwh13

Rita Katherine Luetkenhaus

**MEMORANDUM IN SUPPORT OF
CLAIM 6 OF RICHARD LUETKENHAUS**

Debtor

The entire Claim #6 arises from a Judgment for an attorney fee award in matters related to the issues of child custody, child welfare, the parenting plan and child support. The Honorable Judge Garcia gave consideration to all of the arguments from both sides. On September 4, 2014, he awarded \$60,000 of the \$84,761.84 that was requested (Washington County (Oregon) Circuit Court, C11-2468-DRC).

On February 10, 2016, in Debtor's previous bankruptcy, Debtor filed her third Chapter 13 (Case no. 16-30474-pcm13). Creditor filed a claim for \$61,183.25 (Claim #3) and the parties litigated the issue of DSO priority, and credit for payments against the Judgment.

On August 23, 2016, this Court ruled that the entire Claim #3, including interest, was \$61,183.25, and that eighty percent of this claim (\$48,946.60) was allowed as a DSO priority-claim, and twenty percent (\$12,236.65) was allowed as a general non-priority claim (Case no. 16-30474-pcm13, docket 61).

On August 24, 2016, this Court ordered “that the confirmation of the debtor’s plan dated 2/10/16 is denied” (Case no. 16-30474-pcm13, docket 62). Debtor did not file an amended plan.

On January 6, 2017, nearly one year after filing Chapter 13, Debtor converted her Chapter 13 to a Chapter 7 (Case no. 16-30474-pcm7). Debtor was not allowed to discharge Claim #3 in her Chapter 7 because exceptions to discharge apply for the debt that is a priority DSO (domestic support obligation), and for the debt owed to a former spouse (11 U.S.C. 523(a)(5) and 11 U.S.C. 523(a)(15)).

Debtor reaffirmed the same \$48,946.60 in her Chapter 7 schedules as DSO priority. Debtor did not file an adversary proceeding to challenge Creditor's Claim #3, or to challenge the DSO priority status, or to convert the Ruling into an Order that the Debtor could have appealed. This Court did not order to modify or discharge Claim #3. The entire \$61,183.25 claim remains unmodified in the Claims Register. Therefore, the entire claim was not discharged in Debtor's previous Chapter 7.

MEMORANDUM IN SUPPORT OF CLAIM 6 RICHARD LUETKENHAUS - 1

1 **1. Debtor and her Counsel are not credible.**

2 Lara Gardner has not disclosed that her daughter Milla E. Rindal is a creditor in the present case.

3 This is an undisclosed conflict of interest (18 U.S.C. 208) and (5 C.F.R. 2635.402 and .502). In the Writ
4 of Garnishment on October 17, 2022, Milla Rindal used the same address as her mother Lara Gardner at
5 4030 NW Morgan Place (Creditor Exhibit #2, page 2).

6 Milla Rindal (aka M.E. Rindal) has garnished Debtor's pay, and that garnishment prevented other
7 legitimate creditors from being able to garnish Debtor and collect on the amounts owed to them.

8 The claim against Debtor is suspect. It is unclear how Milla Rindal could have loaned Debtor \$9,800
9 in 2017, which is very much near the time when Milla was a minor child and Lara Gardner was the
10 custodial parent. It is unclear why Debtor did not contest the Small Claims lawsuit, or challenge any of
11 the garnishments. The amount is just shy of the \$10,000 limit allowed in a Small Claims lawsuit.

12 The claim arises from a monetary award for \$9,902 (\$9,800 plus \$102 fees) on August 12, 2020, for a
13 "personal loan" to Debtor on or about August 1, 2017, (Case no. 20SC05515 Circuit Court (Oregon) Lane
14 County). Debtor reported that Milla Rindal garnished her for \$1,294.58 on October 31, 2022, (docket 1,
15 Form 107, Part 3 Line 6). Debtor entered M.E. Rindal as a creditor for \$12,243.08 (docket 1, Form
16 106E/F Creditors Who Have Unsecured Claims, Part 2 Entry 4.5).

17 Lara Gardner misrepresented the facts in the Memorandum by asserting "the attorney stated that Ms.
18 Luetkenhaus was convicted of a crime when she was not." (docket 70, page 2, lines 14 to 15). On
19 September 23, 2011, Debtor assaulted a woman process server when Debtor's minor child was present.
20 On September 29, 2011, Debtor was cited for Assault in the Forth Degree and for Disorderly Conduct II
21 (Creditor Exhibit 1, page 1). It appears that Lara Gardner was clearly aware of pending criminal charges
22 against Debtor when a restriction on travel was imposed on Debtor, and a request in a letter from Lara
23 Gardner dated April 16, 2012, asked to allow Debtor to travel to Lara Gardner's office in Vancouver
24 (Creditor Exhibit 1, page 25). On June 20, 2012, Ms. Luetkenhaus (Debtor) was convicted of the crime
25 of Disorderly Conduct II, ct 3, (Case no. D11-4247M Circuit Court (Oregon) Washington County)
26 (Creditor Exhibit 1, page 2).

MEMORANDUM IN SUPPORT OF CLAIM 6 RICHARD LUETKENHAUS - 2

1 Lara Gardner misrepresented the facts in the List of Exhibits asserting “Richard Luetkenhaus criminal
2 conviction domestic abuse” (docket 63, page 1), and in the Memorandum by making a false allegation
3 that “the claimant was convicted of domestic violence against Debtor.” (docket 70, page 2, lines 15 to 16).
4 There was not a conviction.

5 Debtor provided false testimony on December 13, 2022, during the 341(a) Meeting of the Creditors.
6 When asked about her horses (Spring, Bowie and Kiwi) Debtor denied having any horses or any costs to
7 care for the horses. A month later, Debtor contradicted her testimony when she entered “1 thoroughbred
8 mare \$500” in her Amended Schedules filed January 11, 2023 (docket 27, Schedule A/B Property, Part 3
9 Personal and Household Items, Line 13).

10 Debtor made a false claim for payments in 2019 for a sum total \$2,208.42 (docket 19, Appendix A).
11 Those payments were sent to Atlas Financial and not to Creditor or his attorney. The same \$2,208.42 is
12 in her Amended Schedules filed January 11, 2023, “Claim versus Atlas Financial violation of the stay
13 \$2208.42 taken unknown value if punitive damages.” (docket 27, Schedule A/B Property, Part 4 Financial
14 Assets, Line 33 Claim Against Third Parties).

15 Debtor made a false claim for payments in 2015 (docket 19, Appendix A), which were resolved in the
16 Ruling by Judge McKittrick on August 23, 2016. Debtor is precluded from re-litigating the Ruling.

17 During the last 20 years, Lara Gardner has assisted Debtor with legal counsel and has also testified
18 for Debtor. They have caused unreasonable costs and delays to gain advantage in Court during Debtor’s
19 two divorces, multiple bankruptcy filings, false FAPA reports, two motions to disqualify Judges, Debtor’s
20 criminal conviction, and a Judgment against Debtor by Lara Gardner’s daughter Milla E. Rindal, and that
21 has caused hundreds of thousands of dollars in costs, expenses and losses to creditors, former spouses,
22 and attorneys; and has caused the non-profit St. Andrew’s Legal Clinic to not get paid about \$20,000 in
23 attorney fees for having represented Debtor.

24 Debtor and Lara Gardner are not credible. They have continued their effort to sully Creditor in the
25 present case with misrepresentations, false allegations, and exhibits that are not relevant. Creditor has
26 provided Exhibit 1 and Exhibit 2, to show the Court that they have blatantly misrepresented the facts.

MEMORANDUM IN SUPPORT OF CLAIM 6 RICHARD LUETKENHAUS - 3

1 **2. Debtor has submitted Exhibits that are disallowed and should be immediately removed.**

2 Debtor submitted Exhibit 2 (docket 65), which was ordered redacted, and then was re-submitted
3 (docket 69) in which the date of birth (DOB) is not redacted.

4 Creditor respectfully requests the Court order the Clerk to immediately remove or restrict access to all
5 exhibits in docket 63, 65, and 69, in accordance with Federal Rule of Bankruptcy Procedure 9037, and
6 privacy rules in 5 U.S.C. 552(a)(b) “Conditions of Disclosure. – No agency shall disclose any record
7 which is contained in a system of records by any means of communication to any person, or to another
8 agency, except pursuant to a written request by, or with the prior written consent of, the individual to whom
9 the record pertains.”.

10 **3. Debtor affirmed DSO priority debt is owed to creditors.**

11 In Debtor’s previous bankruptcy, Debtor filed Chapter 13 bankruptcy February 10, 2016 (Case No.
12 16-30474-pcm13). Richard Luetkenhaus (aka Rick Luetkenhaus and “Debtor” in the present Case) filed
13 Claim #3. On August 23, 2016, this Court ruled that the entire claim, including interest, was \$61,183.25,
14 and that eighty percent of this claim (\$48,946.60) was allowed as a DSO priority claim, and twenty
15 percent (\$12,236.65) was allowed as a general non-priority claim (Case no. 16-30474-pcm13, docket 61).

16 On January 6, 2017, Debtor converted her Chapter 13 to a Chapter 7.

17 On March 6, 2017, Debtor submitted new schedules for her Chapter 7.

18 Debtor affirmed DSO priority status for Claim #3 in her new schedules for the same \$48,946.60 DSO
19 priority that was determined in the Ruling by Judge McKittrick on August 23, 2016. Debtor checked the
20 box marked “Domestic Support Obligations” for Rick Luetkenhaus, and entered a total claim for \$60,000,
21 and a priority claim for \$48,946.60, and a non-priority claim for \$11,053.40 (Case no. 16-30474-pcm7,
22 docket 121, Form 106E/F Creditors Who Have Unsecured Claims, Part 1 Entry 2.2).

23 Debtor affirmed DSO priority status for other debt in her new schedules when she checked the box
24 marked “Domestic Support Obligations” for Rick Luetkenhaus for \$59 (Entry 2.1) (which was for child
25 support), and for Carey Smith for \$8,686.50 (Entry 2.3), and for Gregory Soriano for \$6,894.94 (Entry
26 2.4). The sum total was \$64,586.94 for entries marked as Domestic Support Obligations priority debt. In

MEMORANDUM IN SUPPORT OF CLAIM 6 RICHARD LUETKENHAUS - 4

1 another place in the schedules, Debtor entered \$64,645.94 as the sum total for Domestic Support
2 Obligations priority debt, which is \$59 more than the \$64,586.94 sum total in Part 1 (Case no. 16-30474-
3 pcm7, docket 121, Part 4, Line 6a Total Claims from Part 1).

4 Debtor did not file an adversary proceeding to challenge the DSO priority status of the debt that she
5 marked as a Domestic Support Obligation. The Court did not order a change in the DSO priority status of
6 the debt. Therefore, all debt marked as DSO priority by Debtor was a Domestic Support Obligation.

7 **4. Debtor was not allowed to discharge DSO priority debt.**

8 The exception to discharge applies, and the Domestic Support Obligation priority debt was not
9 discharged in Debtor's previous Chapter 7 bankruptcy. 11 U.S.C. 101(14A) "The term "domestic support
10 obligation" means a debt that accrues before, on, or after the date of the order for relief in a case under
11 this title, including interest that accrues on that debt as provided under applicable non-bankruptcy law
12 notwithstanding any other provision of this title, that is – (A) owed to or recoverable by – (i) a spouse,
13 **former spouse**, or child of the debtor or such child's parent, legal guardian, or responsible relative."

14 11 U.S.C. 523(a) "A discharge under section 727, 1141, 1228(a), 1228(b), or 1328(b) of this title
15 **does not discharge** an individual debtor from any debt –" 11 U.S.C. 523(a)(5) "for a **domestic support**
16 **obligation**". This Court determined in the Ruling that \$48,946.60 was determined to be DSO Priority.
17 Therefore, the domestic support obligation was not discharged.

18 **5. Debtor was not allowed to discharge debt to a former spouse.**

19 The exception to discharge applies, and the entire amount in Claim #3 was not discharged in Debtor's
20 previous Chapter 7 bankruptcy. 11 U.S.C. 523(a) "A discharge under section 727, 1141, 1228(a),
21 1228(b), or 1328(b) of this title **does not discharge** an individual debtor from any debt –" 11 U.S.C.
22 523(a)(15) "to a spouse, **former spouse**, or child of the debtor and not of the kind described in paragraph
23 (5) that is incurred by the debtor in the course of a divorce or separation or in connection with a
24 separation agreement divorce decree or other order of a court of record, or a determination made in
25 accordance with State or territorial law by a government unit;". Creditor is the former spouse of Debtor,
26 therefore the entire claim of \$61,183.25 was not discharged.

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1 **6. Debtor has incorrectly calculated the amount owed.**

2 Debtor has incorrectly applied payments by using the date the payment was garnished, and not by
3 using the date that the payment was received by the creditor. ORS 18.742 “Crediting of payments
4 against debt. (1) if a garnishee makes payment to the garnishor, **the payment shall be credited against**
5 **the debt on the date the garnishor receives the payment.”**

6 Debtor has incorrectly applied payments first to principal, and not to accrued interest. ORS 18.999
7 “Recovery of amounts related to attempts to recover debt or enforce judgment. This section establishes
8 the right of a plaintiff to recover amounts related to a plaintiff’s attempts to recover a debt under ORS
9 18.854 or to enforce a judgment and establishes procedures for that recovery. The following apply to this
10 section: (1) When a plaintiff receives moneys under a garnishment, attachment or payment, the plaintiff
11 may proceed as follows: (a) **Before crediting the total amount of moneys received against the**
12 **judgment or debt, the plaintiff may recover and keep** from the total amount received under the
13 garnishment, attachment or payment any moneys allowed to be recovered under this section. (4)(b)
14 **Interest** on the amounts specified in paragraph (a) of this subsection at the rate provided for judgments in
15 ORS 82.010.

16 **7. Creditor has correctly calculated the amount owed.**

17 Interest was not compounded. Simple interest was calculated as required by ORS 18.742(1) and ORS
18 82.010 as follows: Nine percent times the \$60,000 Principal divided by the number of days in the year
19 (365) times the number of days since payment was last received. An example of this calculation is on the
20 first and second line of the calculation spreadsheet submitted by Creditor (Claim 6-1 Part 3). The
21 Principal Owing was \$60,000. There were 291 days between September 4, 2014, and June 22, 2015,
22 when a payment was received for \$311.30. The simple interest calculation in this example was .09 times
23 \$60,000 divided by 365 (days in the year) times 291 days and that equals \$4,305.21 in accrued interest.
24 The new total amount owed on June 22, 2015, was calculated as \$4,305.21 Accrued Interest minus the
25 \$311.30 payment received, plus the \$60,000 principal, which totals \$63,993.91. The next calculation
26 used the same formula and the same nine percent interest times the same \$60,000 Principal; The next

1 calculation did not use nine percent interest times \$63,993.91, because that would be “compounded”
2 interest and not “simple” interest. The \$60,000 Principal was not increased, and can never get increased
3 when using “simple interest”; The Principal can only get decreased, and can only get decreased after all of
4 the accrued interest has been fully paid off. In the present case, the \$60,000 Principal has never been
5 decreased by any payment received, because the payment received has not ever been enough to pay off all
6 of the Accrued Interest.

7 Payments received were correctly applied on the date received and first to accrued interest and
8 allowed costs such as garnishment fees, and then applied to Principal as required by ORS 18.999(1)(a).

9 An example of this calculation is on the first and second line of the calculation spreadsheet submitted by
10 Creditor. Payment was received on June 22, 2015, for \$311.30. The garnishment from Debtor’s
11 paycheck happened at an earlier date, but the Debtor is only allowed to get credit for the payment on the
12 date the payment is received by the Creditor.

13 Amounts owed in Creditor’s calculations were correctly adjusted on February 10, 2016, to the same
14 amounts determined by this Court to be \$61,183.25 entire claim, and \$48,946.60 DSO priority, and
15 \$12,236.65 non-priority. The correct amounts are in the calculation spreadsheet in Exhibit 3 (docket 83).

16 **8. Debtor is precluded from re-litigating.**

17 Claim preclusion prevents Debtor from re-litigating all issues connected with an action “and which
18 were or could have been raised in the action.” In re Cooper, 205 WL 6960193, at *4 (9th Cir. BAP 2005).

19 Claim preclusion applies when

20 (1) the parties are identical or in privity;
21 (2) the judgment in the prior action was rendered by a court of competent jurisdiction;
22 (3) there was a final judgment on the merits; and
23 (4) the same claim or cause of action was involved in both suits.

24 Id. It is clear that “the allowance or disallowance of “a claim in bankruptcy is binding and conclusive on
25 all parties or their privies, and being in the nature of a final judgment, furnishes a basis for a plea of res
26 judicata,”” Siegel v. Fed. Home Loan Mortg. Corp., 143 F.3d 525, 529 (9th Cir. 1998).

MEMORANDUM IN SUPPORT OF CLAIM 6 RICHARD LUETKENHAUS - 7

1 The parties in the claim objection dispute are identical, and this Court is a “court of competent
2 jurisdiction”, and the same claim was involved in both the present Chapter 13 (Claim #6) and the
3 previous Chapter 13 and Chapter 7 (Claim #3). It is clear that the claim allowance ruling was a final
4 ruling on the merits, and is the same claim in both cases. Therefore, the Debtor is precluded from re-
5 litigating the entire claim.

6 | 9. Creditor requests.

7 Creditor respectfully requests the Court order the Clerk to remove or restrict access to all Exhibits
8 provided by the Debtor.

9 Creditor respectfully request the Court take judicial notice of the entire Case no. 16-30474-pcm13,
10 and the entire Case no. 16-30474-pcm7, and the Ruling in Case no. 16-30474-pcm13, docket 61.

CONCLUSION

12 The attorney fee award was in the nature of support as determined by this Court on August 23, 2016,
13 in Debtor's previous Chapter 13, when this Court ruled that the entire Claim #3, including interest, was
14 \$61,183.25, and that eighty percent of this claim (\$48,946.60) was allowed as a DSO priority-claim, and
15 twenty percent (\$12,236.65) was allowed as a general non-priority claim. The \$48,946.60 DSO priority
16 amount was only fifty eight percent of the \$84,761.84 in attorney fees that Debtor requested in 2014.

17 In Debtor's previous Chapter 7, Debtor reaffirmed that \$48,946.60 was DSO priority, and did not file
18 an adversary proceeding to challenge any part of Creditor's Claim #3. Debtor was not allowed to
19 discharge any DSO priority debt, and was not allowed to discharge any debt owed to a former spouse.
20 This Court did not order a modification, reduction, or discharge of Claim #3. Therefore, the entire Claim
21 #3 was not discharged in Debtor's previous Chapter 7.

22 In the present Case, Debtor incorrectly calculated the amount owed and did not follow the guidelines
23 set forth in the Oregon Revised Statutes. The Creditor has correctly represented and calculated the
24 amount owed in Claim #6, which is \$60,000 Principal, \$88,085.99 Entire Claim, \$70,468.79 DSO
25 Priority, and \$17,617.20 Non-Priority as of November 16, 2022, with simple interest continuing to accrue
26 on the \$60,000 Principal at a rate of nine percent.

MEMORANDUM IN SUPPORT OF CLAIM 6 RICHARD LUETKENHAUS - 8

11

析され、当該解析結果による識別符号はプログラム実行制御手段310に読み込まれる。入出力装置315は、例えば一般的にディスプレイとキーボードから構成されているが、当該キーボードより、識別符号列、例えば「:A;」が入力されると、この識別符号列は入力情報解析手段316に伝達されて、当該入力情報が識別符号列であることが認識される。そして、当該識別符号列は、上述のようにプログラム実行制御手段310に読み込まれる。プログラム実行制御手段310に伝達された識別符号列は、被試験対象の半導体集積回路の検査に対応して、予め、その順番が分析されており、主テストプログラムの該当する識別符号記述部の内容が実行される。例えば、入出力装置315より、識別符号列が、識別符号(1)、識別符号(2)、識別符号(3)の順で入力される場合には、検査の実行時においては、識別符号(1)記述部→識別符号(2)記述部→識別符号

(3)記述部という順番で検査が実行される。即ち、本実施形態においては、識別符号を直接入出力装置から入力することにより、テストプログラム評価時に、1組の識別符号記述部(一般に、識別符号(1)記述部、識別符号(2)記述部、識別符号(3)記述部、………、識別符号(n)記述部)の動作確認等が容易になり、テストプログラム評価作業の自由度が大幅に拡大されるとともに、テストプログラムの内容の把握も容易になり、評価時間を著しく短縮することができるという利点がある。

【0025】なお、上述した第1および第2の発明の実施形態に対応して、第3の発明の半導体集積回路の検査方法においては、通常行われている複数品種の半導体集積回路の複数の製造工程に対応して、各製造工程ごとに、それぞれ異なる検査を行う検査方法において、複数品種ごとに設定される複数の製造工程に対して共通する主テストプログラムと、各製造工程ごとに設定される複数の品種に対して共通する副テストプログラムとを用いて検査を行うことに顯著な特徴がある。この検査方法による効果については既に上述したとおりである。

【0026】

【発明の効果】以上説明したように、本発明は、テストプログラムにおいて、主テストプログラムの内容を、各製造工程に対応する副テストプログラムに記述されている識別符号により制御することを可能とすることにより、1製品ごとに対応している個別のテストプログラムの数量を大幅に削減して、製造工程全般に亘る検査内容を1本のテストプログラムにより纏めることができとなり、これにより、テストプログラム作成工数ならびに管理工数を著しく低減することが可能になるという効果が

10

ある。

【0027】また、外部の入出力装置から前記識別符号を入力して、前記主テストプログラムに対する記述内容の制御を可能とすることにより、テストプログラム評価作業に対する自由度が大幅に増大され、これにより、テストプログラムの作成および評価に要する時間が大幅に短縮されるとともに、各製造工程における検査内容を把握することが容易になり、且つ、テストプログラムの管理も簡易化されて、半導体集積回路の検査内容の見直しおよび修正に要する工数を削減することも可能となつて、半導体集積回路検査の合理化を実現することができるという効果がある。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】本発明の第1の実施形態を示すブロック図である。

【図2】本発明におけるテストプログラムの構成例を示す図である。

【図3】本発明の第2の実施形態を示すブロック図である。

【図4】従来例を示すブロック図である。

【符号の説明】

101、301、401 半導体集積回路検査装置

102、302、402 CPU

103、303、403 内部データバス

104~106、304~306、404~406 制御回路

107、307、407 テストパタン発生器

108、308、408 良否判定回路

109、309、409 テスト電圧発生器

30 110、310 プログラム実行制御手段

111、311 テストプログラム・メモリ(A)

112、312 プログラム分析手段

113、313 テストプログラム・メモリ(B)

114、314、414 テストステーション

115、315、415 入出力装置

200 主テストプログラム

201 印加信号波形条件

202 印加電圧条件

203 検査条件(1)

40 204 検査条件(2)

205 検査条件(3)

206 ウェハー用副テストプログラム

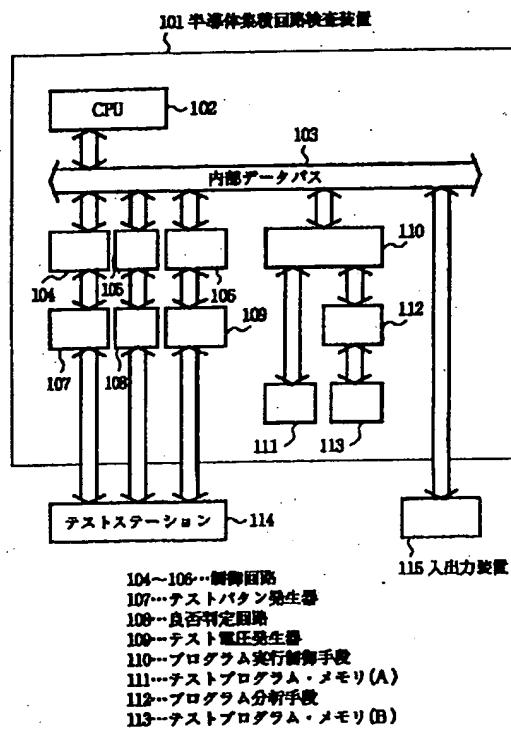
207 製品用副テストプログラム

208 出荷用副テストプログラム

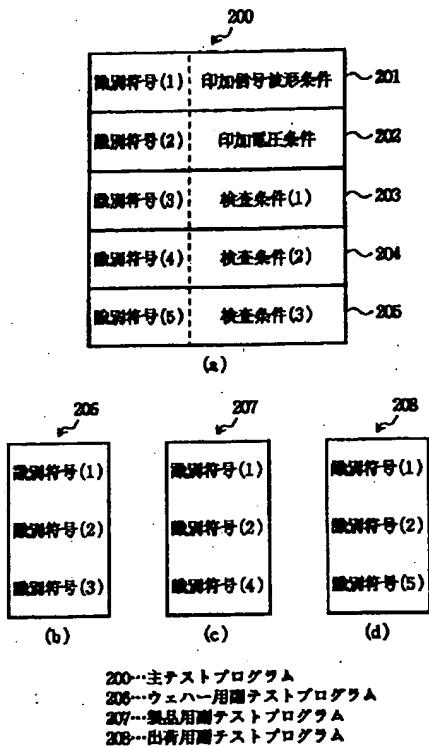
316 入出力情報解析手段

411 テストプログラム・メモリ

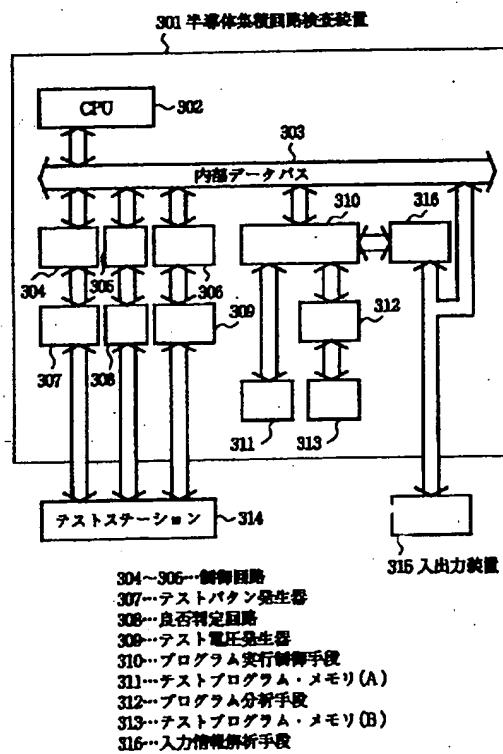
【図1】



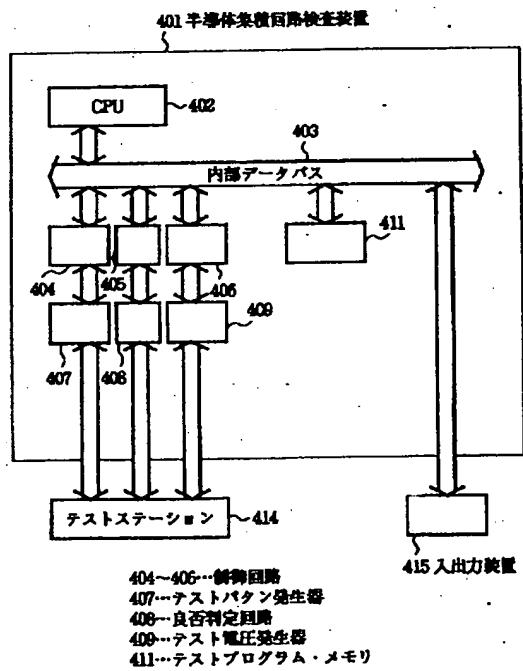
【図2】



【図3】



【図4】



BEST AVAILABLE COPY

ARMN = ★

P43

85-274498/44

★ SU 1151-33-A

Mechanisms and machines assembly units control and sorting device - had additional components parameters memory block and additional memory block

ARMNIIPROTSVETMET 16.04.83-SU-581711

T05 X25 (23.04.85) B07c-05

16.04.83 as 581711 (110MB)

The device has information inlet blocks (1-4), recording blocks (5-8), magnetic recording carrier blocks (9-12), calculation blocks (13-16), commutators (22-24), information release blocks (17-20), memory block (21), information treatment blocks (29-31), microphones (25,26) and slave mechanisms.

The control and sorting accuracy is increased since the device is additionally provided with components parameters memory block and additional memory block (28). Each information inlet block outlets through corresponding recording blocks, magnetic recording carrier blocks and calculation blocks are connected to the corresponding information release blocks inlets. The components parameter memory block has information storage, pulse generator and frequency transformer.

The first, second and third information release blocks outlets are respectively connected to first, second and third memory blocks. The first and second and second information release blocks second outlets are respectively connected to corresponding slave mechanism and the second outlets are connected to fourth, fifth and sixth memory block inlets. The information inlet third block first inlet is connected to the first microphone and its second inlet is connected to the second microphone. The patent further described different elements are connected to each other.

USE - The unit is used for mechanisms and machines components control and sorting. Bul.15/23.4.85. (7pp Dwg.No.1/2)

N85-204750

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